FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841. [NO. 1266.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $4 if paid during the year of subscription; $5 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, corner of Person and Dick streets. He begs leave to tender his thanks for past favors, and hopes that his efforts will continue to give him encouragement. He flatters himself that no effort will be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

M. N. LEARY.

March 3, 1841. 65-3w

☞ Repairing of all kinds done at short notice. ☜

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of M. N. Leary & Co. will please call and settle their accounts without delay, as it is indispensably necessary that the business should be closed.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Which invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Sept. 8, 1841. 65-6w.

FOR RENT,

The Store lately occupied by Curtis & Myrover, on the Fayetteville Hotel. Possession given on

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 1, 1841. 65-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his TRACT OF LAND in the County of Robeson, containing 640 acres. The Land is well timbered, healthy, and will produce as well as any in that section. It lies 10 miles West from the town of Fayetteville, on Gray's Creek. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine the premises, will be informed of the terms. Any further information may be had by applying to Allen McNeill, Esq. at the Farm, or by addressing the subscriber at Richmond County.

NEILL M'COLL, JUN.

August 25, 1841. 65-3m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERWIN & TURNER

Would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have just received and

OPENED,

A large assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

A large assortment of their FALL STOCK, which they have had time to receive since the 1st inst. by which they are enabled to present more complete assortments of the above goods than ever before. The Firm, who from his long experience, thorough knowledge of the business, is perfectly competent, and has taken great pains in making selections as well as the manufacturers, to select such articles as will suit customers generally, that we can now offer them a stock of goods to be met with, and we would invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and CONTRACTORS, and others, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel assured that we can offer such inducements, both as regards the quality and prices of our goods, as will suit them.

We also invite all those who cannot make it convenient to come to Norfolk, to forward us their orders, and we pledge ourselves to furnish any article and in such quantities as they may require, and they will be found among those who study the interest of their customers.

Men's best thick Brogans,
do. do. quality, do. do.
Men and Women's common do.
do. do. and bound leg do. best quality,
do. do. do. 2d quality,
Boys' Brogans, 1st do.
do. do. 2d do.
Men's do. Boots, 1st do.
do. do. 2d do.
Men's and Seal do. 1st & 2d do.
Coarse Boots, very good.
do. do. do. Water Proof.
Ladies' fine seal walking Shoes.
do. gilt leather and seal do.
do. gilt leather 2d quality do.
do. fine seal Buskins.
do. do. do. Ties and Slippers.
Misses' Boots, for servants,
do. do. 2d quality do.
Ladies' fine sole morocco Ties and Slippers.
do. do. do. do. do.
Misses' do. do. Strap Heel Ties & Slippers.

Also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Unions, Navy Ties, and Slippers.

Fine morocco, seal and leather Shoes.

Also Children's Shoes, of every kind and description to mention here.

A large supply of LEATHER, of all kinds, viz: Kip, Calf Skins, Buff and Grain Leather, Split Leather, Lining and Gentlemen's Morocco Lining Skins, of all kinds.

Findings of all kinds, viz: Boot Trees, Crimping Irons, Awls, Bristles, Thread, Varnish, Blacking, &c. &c.

Also a complete assortment of Kit, comprising articles used in our line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

MERWIN & TURNER,

At the Cheap Store, No. 18, E. side Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 8, 1841. 65-1m.

Notice to Pensioners.

The subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit with dispatch. Will also furnish blanks to make out claims to pension, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1841. 64-3t.

NOTICE.

At the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Janet Ward, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. WARD, Adm'r.

August 17, 1841. 65-6w

Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR,
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 18, 1841. 64-3m

North Carolinian will please copy.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Carthage, August 15, 1841.

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Fayetteville, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,

W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.

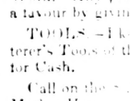
August 27, 1841. 64-1:3 Oct.

FOR SALE.

10 HOGS HEADS SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, COTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Havanah Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, except Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either Dr plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 63-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Fork Plantation near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY.

About 30 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alexander or Cox to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business, also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.* ☜

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 4, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall Supply of GOODS. Having selected them with great care, I am enabled to sell on the most reasonable terms. MY STOCK IS ALL FRESH; consisting of—

Fine and superfine blue and black CLOTHS,
Invisible green and wool-dyed ditto,
Cadet and steel-mixed ditto,
Double milled invisible green ditto,
Double milled drab ditto,
Double milled mixed ditto,
CASSIMERES, a good assortment,
Black Silk Velvet, best quality; Trimmings, &c.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

August 17, 1841. 63-4w

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my old Stand near the Methodist Church, where those who may favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done neatly and fashionably. A. G.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday the 8th September, at 11 o'clock.—The delinquent School Committees are also requested to report the number and names of the children in their districts, before that day.

HENRY ELLIOT, *Ch'n.*

August 16, 1841. 62tf

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

August 4, 1841. 61-tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 boxes Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. JOHN HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Salt Rheum, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this favorable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

VALUABLE
CHATHAM PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September next, the Property of the Subscriber, viz:

That large and commodious Dwelling House built in 1837, well constructed, situated in a fine grove about half a mile from the village of Pittsborough, having a commanding view of the same and the surrounding country, with all the necessary outbuildings, a pump of excellent water, a spacious garden, 2 orchards of choice fruit Trees, and about 7 acres of land attached.

All the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also a number of valuable young Negroes, one of them an excellent cook.

Also, a valuable Farm, in a high state of cultivation, about 2 miles from Pittsborough, on the Chapel Hill road, containing 200 acres, about 75 of which are in woods, 10 in meadow, well set with herds grass; a good stock Farm.

Also, all the Stock, Farming Implements, Crops, &c. &c., consisting in part of Corn, Oats, Peas, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c.

2 four horse wagons, 1 one horse waggon, 1 cart, 1 large barouche, harness of every description, a portable horse power for driving different machines, 4 pair of iron grey horses, well broke to any kind of harness, perfectly gentle, about 5 feet high, and 4 years old this next spring; 1 horse, 1 mare, several good cows, calf, Ayrshire heifers, pigs of the improved Berkshire no bone kind, and shoats, a fine Bull of the Ayrshire breed, he is beautifully spotted red and white, 18 months old, a number of Ploughs, &c. &c.

Conditions of sale 6 months credit, notes with approved security. Persons wishing to view the property previous to the day of sale, can do so at any time.

In case of rain, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

PENRY A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, August 13, 1841. 63-4s.

The Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder will insert the above till day of sale.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Thomas J. Robeson *vs.* Gerard J. Smith and William Campbell.

ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of Gerard J. Smith in 821 acres of Land, near Averasborough, joining the lands of John McNeill and John C. Williams.

ON motion, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the Defendants to appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and replevy or plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the land levied on condemned for the Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, Duncan Granger Mac Rae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*

Pr. adv. $2 60.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Bright Williams, Adm'r of Caleb Stevens,
vs.
Lewis C. Thompson, Adm'r of Jordan Thompson.

[SCIRE FACIAS.]

SAME *vs.* SAME.
SAME *vs.* SAME.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, are not inhabitants of this State: It is, therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Thompson, Wiley Thompson, Alexander Townsend and wife Levina, Elias Townsend and wife Beda, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the Lands of the said Jordan Thompson, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence.

[63] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Clerk.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY,

On the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill.

In Senate United States, August 19, 1841.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the bill which forms the present subject of our deliberations had passed both Houses of Congress by decisive majorities, and, in conformity with the requirement of the Constitution, was presented to the President of the United States for his consideration. He has returned it to the Senate, in which it originated, according to the direction of the Constitution, with a message announcing his veto of the bill, and containing his objections to its passage. And the question now to be decided is, Shall the bill pass, by the required constitutional majority of two-thirds, the President's objections notwithstanding?

Knowing, sir, but too well that no such majority can be obtained, and that the bill must fall, I would have been rejoiced to have found myself at liberty to abstain from saying one word on this painful occasion. But the President has not allowed me to give a silent vote. I think, with all respect and deference to him, he has not reciprocated the friendly spirit of concession and compromise which animated Congress in the provisions of this bill, and especially in the modification of the sixteenth fundamental condition of the bank. He has commented, I think, with undeserved severity on that part of the bill; he has used, I am sure unintentionally, harsh, if not reproachful, language; and he has made the very concession, which was prompted as a peace offering, and from friendly considerations, the cause of stronger and more decided disapprobation of the bill. Standing in the relation to that bill which I do, and especially to the exceptionable clause, the duty which I owe to the Senate and to the country, and self-respect, impose upon me the obligation of at least attempting the vindication of a measure which has met with a fate so unmerited and so unexpected.

On the 4th of April last the lamented Harrison, the President of the United States, paid the debt of Nature. President Tyler, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the duties of that office, arrived in the city of Washington on the 6th of that month. He found the whole metropolis wrapt in gloom, every heart filled with sorrow and sadness, every eye streaming with tears, and the surrounding hills yet flinging back the echo of the bells which were tolled on that melancholy occasion. On entering the Presidential mansion he contemplated the pale body of his predecessor stretched before him, and clothed in the black habiliments of death. At that solemn moment I have no doubt that the heart of President Tyler was overflowing with mingled emotions of grief, of patriotism, and of gratitude—above all, of gratitude to that country by a majority of whose suffrages, bestowed at the preceding November, he then stood the most distinguished, the most elevated, the most honored of all living Whigs of the U. States.

It was under these circumstances, and in the probable state of mind, that President Tyler, on the 15th day of the same month of April, voluntarily promulgated an Address to the People of the United States. That Address was in the nature of a coronation oath, which the Chief of the State, in other countries, and under other forms, takes, upon ascending the throne. It referred to the solemn obligations, and the profound sense of duty, under which the new President entered upon the high trust which had devolved upon him, by the joint acts of the People and of Providence, and it stated the principles and delineated the policy by which he would be governed in his exalted station. It was emphatically a Whig Address, from beginning to end—every inch of it was Whig, and was patriotic.

In that Address the President, in respect to the subject-matter embraced in the present bill, held the following conclusive and emphatic language: "I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in Congress*, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, *so essentially necessary* to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure *to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity*. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, *as well as its conformity to the Constitution*, I shall resort to the *Fathers of the great Republican school* for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever *glorious example*."

To this clause in the Address of the President, I believe, but one interpretation was given throughout this whole country, by friend and foe, by Whig and Democrat, and by the presses of both parties. It was, by every man with whom I conversed on the subject at the time of its appearance, or of whom I have since inquired, construed to mean that the President intended to occupy the Madison ground, and to regard the question of the power to establish a National Bank as immovably settled. And I think I may confidently appeal to the Senate, and to the country, to sustain the fact that this was the contemporaneous and unanimous judgment of the Public. Reverting back to the period of the promulgation of the Address, could any other construction have been given to its language? What is it? "I shall *promptly* give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, *originating in Congress*," shall have certain defined objects in view. He concedes the vital importance of a sound circulating medium to industry and to the public prosperity. He concedes that its origin must be in Congress. And, to prevent any inference from the qualification, which he prefixes to the measure, being interpreted to mean that a United States Bank was unconstitutional, he declares that in deciding on the adaptation of the measure to the end proposed, and its *conformity* to the Constitution, he will resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school. And who were they? If the Father of his Country is to be excluded, are Madison, (the Father of the Constitution,) Jefferson, Monroe, Gerry, Gallatin, and the long list of Republicans who acted with them, not to be regarded as among those Fathers? But President Tyler declares not only that he should appeal to them for advice and instruction, but to the light of their ever glorious EXAMPLE. What example? What other meaning could have been possibly applied to the phrase, than that he intended to refer to what had been *done* during the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe?

Entertaining this opinion of the Address, I came to Washington, at the commencement of the session, with the most confident and buoyant hopes that the Whigs would be able to carry all their prominent measures, and especially a Bank of the United States, by far that one of the greatest immediate importance. I anticipated nothing but cordial co-operation between the two departments of Government; and I reflected with pleasure that I should find, at the head of the Executive branch, a personal and political friend, whom I had long and intimately known, and highly esteemed. It will not be my fault if our amicable relations should unhappily cease, in consequence of any difference of opinion between us on this occasion. The President has been always perfectly familiar with my opinion on this bank question.

Upon the opening of the session, but especially on the receipt of the plan of a national bank, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, fears were excited that the President had been misunderstood in his Address, and that he had not waived but adhered to his constitutional scruples. Under these circumstances it was hoped that, by the indulgence of a mutual spirit of compromise and concession, a bank, competent to fulfil the expectations and satisfy the wants of the People, might be established.

Under the influence of that spirit, the Senate and the House agreed, 1st, as to the name of the proposed bank. I confess, sir, that there was something exceedingly *outree* and revolting to my ears in the term "Fiscal Bank;" but I thought, "What is there in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." Looking, therefore, rather to the utility of the substantial faculties than to the name of the contemplated institution, we consented to that which was proposed.

2d. As to the place of location of the bank. Although Washington had passed through my mind as among the cities in which it might be expedient to place the bank, it was believed to be the least eligible of some four or five other cities. Nevertheless, we consented to fix it here.

And lastly, in respect to the branching power, there was not probably a solitary vote given in either House of Congress for the bill that did not greatly prefer the unqualified branching power, as asserted in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States, to the 16th fundamental condition, as finally incorporated in this bill. It is perfectly manifest, therefore, that it was not in conformity with the opinion and wish of majorities in Congress, but in a friendly spirit of concession towards the President and his particular friends, that the clause assumed that form. So repugnant was it to some of the best friends of a national bank in the other House, that they finally voted against the bill because it contained that compromise of the branching power.

It is true that, in presenting the compromise to the Senate, I stated, as was the fact, that I did not know whether it would be acceptable to the President or not; that, according to my opinion, each department of the Government should act upon its own responsibility, independently of the other; and that I presented the modification of the branching power because it was necessary to insure the passage of the bill in the Senate, having ascertained that the vote would stand 26 against it to 25, if the form of that power which had been reported by the committee were persisted in. But I nevertheless did entertain the most confident hopes and expectations that the bill would receive the sanction of the President; and this motive, although not the immediate one, had great weight in the introduction and adoption of the compromise clause. I knew that our friends who would not vote for the bill as reported were actuated, as they avowed, by considerations of union and harmony, growing out of supposed views of the President, and I presumed that he would not fail to feel and appreciate their sacrifices. But I deeply regret that we were mistaken. Notwithstanding all our concessions, made in a genuine and sincere spirit of conciliation, the sanction of the President could not be obtained, and the bill has been returned by him with his objections.

And I shall now proceed to consider those objections, with as much brevity as possible, but with the most perfect respect, official and personal, towards the Chief Magistrate.

After stating that the power of Congress to establish a national bank, to operate *per se*, has been a controverted question from the origin of the Government, the President remarks: "Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another."

From this statement of the case it may be inferred that the President considers the weight of authority, pro and con, to be equal and balanced. But if he intended to make such an array of it—if he intended to say that it was in equilibrium—I must respectfully, but most decidedly, dissent from him. I think the conjoint testimony of history, tradition, and the knowledge of living witnesses prove the contrary. How stands the question as to the opinion of Congresses? The Congress of 1791, the Congress of 1813–14, the Congress of 1815–16, the Congress of 1831–32, and, finally, the present Congress, have all respectively and unequivocally, affirmed the existence of a power in Congress to establish a National Bank to operate *per se*. We behold, then, the concurrent opinion of five different Congresses on one side. And what Congress is there on the opposite side? The Congress of 1811? I was a member of the Senate in that year, when it decided, by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the renewal of the charter of the old Bank of the United States. And I now here, in my place, add to the testimony already before the Public, by declaring that it is within my certain knowledge, that that decision of the Senate did not proceed from a disbelief of a majority of the Senate in the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, but from combined considerations of expediency and constitutionality. A majority of the Senate, on the contrary, as I know, entertained no doubt as to the power of Congress. Thus the account, as to Congresses, stands five for and not one, or, at most, not more than one, against the power.

Let us now look into the state of authority derivable from the opinions of Presidents of the United States. President Washington believed in the power of Congress, and approved a bank bill. President Jefferson approved acts to extend branches into other parts of the United States, and to punish counterfeiters of the notes of the bank—acts which were devoid of all justification whatever upon the assumption of the unconstitutionality of the bank. For how could branches be extended or punishment be lawfully inflicted upon the counterfeiters of the paper of a corporation which came into existence without any authority, and in violation of the Constitution of the land? James Madison, notwithstanding those early scruples which he had entertained, and which he probably still cherished, sanctioned and signed a bill to charter the late Bank of the United States. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Monroe never did entertain any scruples or doubts in regard to the power of Congress. Here then are four Presidents of the United States who have directly or collaterally borne official testimony to the existence of the bank power in Congress. And what President is there that ever bore unequivocally opposite testimony—that disapproved a bank charter in the sense intended by President Tyler? Gen. Jackson, although he did apply the veto power to the bill for rechartering the late Bank of the United States in 1832, it is within the perfect recollection of us all that he not only testified to the utility of a Bank of the United States, but declared that, if he had been applied to by Congress, he could have furnished the plan of such a bank.

Thus, Mr. President, we perceive that, in reviewing the action of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government, there is a vast preponderance of the weight of authority maintaining the existence of the power in Congress. But President Tyler has, I presume unintentionally, wholly omitted to notice the judgment and decisions of the third co-ordinate department of the Government upon this controverted question—that department, whose interpretations of the Constitution, within its proper jurisdiction and sphere of action, are binding upon all; and which, therefore, may be considered as exercising a controlling power over both the other departments. The Supreme Court of the United States, with its late Chief Justice, the illustrious Marshall, at its head, unanimously decided that Congress possessed this bank power; and this adjudication was sustained and re-affirmed whenever afterwards the question arose before the court.

After recounting the occasions, during his public career, on which he had expressed an opinion against the power of Congress to charter a Bank of the United States, the President proceeds to say: "Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a *crime* which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would *justly* subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

Mr. President, I must think, and hope I may be allowed to say, with profound deference to the Chief Magistrate, that it appears to me he has viewed with too lively sensibility the personal consequences to himself of his approval of the bill; and that, surrendering himself to a vivid imagination, he has depicted them in much too glowing and exaggerated colors, and that it would have been most happy if he had looked more to the deplorable consequences of a veto upon the hopes, the interests, and the happiness of his country. Does it follow that a magistrate who yields his private judgment to the concurring authority of numerous decisions, repeatedly and deliberately pronounced, after the lapse of long intervals, by all the departments of Government, and by all parties, incurs the dreadful penalties described by

the President? Can any man be disgraced and dishonored who yields his private opinion to the judgment of the nation? In this case, the country, (I mean a majority,) Congress, and, according to common fame, an unanimous Cabinet, were all united in favor of the bill. Should any man feel himself bumbled and degraded in yielding to the conjoint force of such high authority? Does any man, who at one period of his life shall have expressed a particular opinion, and at a subsequent period shall act upon the opposite opinion, expose himself to the terrible consequences which have been portrayed by the President? How is it with the judge, in the case by no means rare, who bows to the authority of repeated precedents, settling a particular question, whilst in his private judgment the law was otherwise? How is it with that numerous class of public men in this country, and with the two great parties that have divided it, who, at different periods, have maintained and acted on opposite opinions in respect to this very bank question?

How is it with James Madison, the Father of the Constitution—that great man whose services to his country placed him only second to Washington—whose virtues and purity in private life—whose patriotism, intelligence, and wisdom in public councils stand unsurpassed? He was a member of the National Convention that formed, and of the Virginia Convention that adopted, the Constitution. No man understood it better than he did. He was opposed in 1791 to the establishment of the Bank of the United States upon constitutional ground; and in 1816 he approved and signed the charter of the late Bank of the United States. It is a part of the secret history connected with the first bank, that James Madison had, at the instance of General Washington, prepared a veto for him in the contingency of his rejection of the bill. Thus stood James Madison, when, in 1815, he applied the veto to a bill to charter a bank upon considerations of expediency, but with a clear and express admission of the existence of a constitutional power in Congress to charter one. In 1816, the bill which was then presented to him being free from the objections applicable to that of the previous year, he sanctioned and signed it. Did James Madison surrender "all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the People—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations?" Did the pure, the virtuous, the gifted James Madison, by his sanction and signature to the charter of the late Bank of the United States, commit a CRIME which *justly* subjected him "to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men?"

Not only did the President, as it respectfully appears to me, state entirely too strongly the consequences of his approval of the bill, but is he perfectly correct in treating the question, (as he seems to me to have done,) which he was called upon to decide, as presenting the sole alternative of his direct approval or rejection of the bill? Was the preservation of the consistency and the conscience of the President wholly irreconcilable with the restoration of the blessings of a sound currency, regular and moderate exchanges, and the revival of confidence and business which Congress believes will be secured by a National Bank! Was there no alternative but to prolong the sufferings of a bleeding country, or to send us this Veto? From the Administration of the Executive Department of the Government, during the last twelve years, has sprung most of the public ills which have afflicted the People. Was it necessary that that source of suffering should continue to operate, in order to preserve the conscience of the President unviolated? Was that the only sad and deplorable alternative? I think, Mr. President, there were other alternatives worthy of the serious and patriotic consideration of the President. The bill might have become a law, in virtue of the provision which required its return within ten days. If the President had retained it three days longer, it would have been a law, without his sanction and without his signature. In such a contingency, the President would have remained passive, and would not have been liable to any accusation of having himself violated the Constitution. All that could have been justly said would be, that he did not choose to throw himself in the way as an obstacle to the passage of a measure indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, in the judgment of the party which brought him into power, of the Whig Congress which he first met, and, if public fame speaks true, of the Cabinet which the lamented Harrison called around him, and which he voluntarily continued. In an analogous case, Thomas McKean, when Governor of Pennsylvania, than whom the United States have produced but few men of equal vigor of mind and firmness of purpose, permitted a bill to become a law, although, in his opinion, it was contrary to the Constitution of that State. And I have heard, and, from the creditable nature of the source, I am inclined to believe, although I will not vouch for the fact, that, towards the close of the charter of the first Bank of the United States during the second term of Mr. Jefferson, some consideration of the question of the renewal of the charter was entertained, and that he expressed a wish that, if the charter were renewed, it might be effected by the operation of the ten days' provision, and his consistency thus preserved.

If it were possible to disinter the venerated remains of James Madison, reanimate his perishing form, and place him once more in that chair of state, which he so much adorned, what would have been his course, if this bill had been presented to him, even supposing him never to have announced his acquiescence in the settled judgment of the nation? He would have said, that human controversy in regard to a single question should not be perpetual, and ought to have a termination. This, about the power to establish a Bank of the United States, has been long enough continued. The nation, under all the forms of its public action, has often and deliberately decided it. A Bank, and associated financial and currency questions, which had long slept, were revived and have divided the nation during the last ten years of arduous and bitter struggle; and the party which put down the Bank, and which occasioned all the disorders in our currency and finances, has itself been signally put down, by one of those great moral and political revolutions which a free and patriotic People can but seldom impose itself to make. Human infallibility has not been granted by God; and the chances of error are much greater on the side of one man than on that of the majority of a whole People and their successive Legislatures during a long period of time. I yield to the irresistible force of authority. I will not put myself in opposition to a measure so imperatively demanded by the public voice and so essential to elevate my depressed and suffering countrymen.

And why should not President Tyler have suffered the bill to become a law without his signature? Without meaning the slightest possible disrespect to him, (nothing is further from my heart than the exhibition of any such feeling towards that distinguished citizen, long my personal friend,) it cannot be forgotten that he came into his present office under peculiar circumstances. The People did not foresee the contingency which has happened. They voted for him as Vice President. They did not, therefore, scrutinize his opinions with the care which they probably ought to have done, and would have done, if they could have looked into futurity. If the present state of the fact could have been anticipated—if at Harrisburg, or at the polls, it had been foreseen that Gen. Harrison would die in one short month after the commencement of his administration; that Vice President Tyler would be elevated to the Presidential chair; that a bill, passed by decisive majorities of the first Whig Congress, chartering a National Bank, would be presented for his sanction; and that he would veto the bill, do I hazard any thing when I express the conviction that he would not have received a solitary vote in the nominating Convention, nor one solitary electoral vote in any State in the Union?

Shall I be told that the honor, the firmness, the independence of the Chief Magistrate might have been drawn in question if he had remained passive, and so permitted the bill to become a law? I answer that the office of Chief Magistrate is a sacred and exalted trust, created and conferred for the benefit of the nation, and not for the private advantage of the person who fills it. Can any man's reputation for firmness, independence, and honor be of more importance than the welfare of a great People? There is nothing, in my humble judgment, in such a course, incompatible with honor, with firmness, with independence, properly understood. Certainly, I must respectfully think, in reference to a measure like this, recommended by such high sanctions—by five Congresses—by the authority of four Presidents—by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court—by the acquiescence and judgment of the People of the United States during long periods of time—by its salutary operation on the interests of the community for a space of forty years, and demanded by the People whose suffrages placed President Tyler in that second office from whence he was translated to the first, that he might have suppressed the promptings of all personal pride of private opinion, if any arose in his bosom, and yielded to the wishes and wants of his country. Nor do I believe that, in such a course, he would have made the smallest sacrifice, in a just sense, of personal honor, firmness, or independence.

But, sir, there was still a third alternative, to which I allude not because I mean to intimate that it should be embraced, but because I am reminded of it by a memorable event in the life of President Tyler. It will be recollected that, after the Senate had passed the resolution declaring the removal of the public deposites from the late Bank of the United States to have been derogatory from the Constitution and laws of the United States, for which resolution President, then Senator Tyler, had voted, the General Assembly of Virginia instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the expunging of that resolution. Senator Tyler declined voting in conformity with that instruction, and resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. This he did because he could not conform, and did not think it right to go counter, to the wishes of those who had placed him in the Senate. If, when the people of Virginia, or the General Assembly of Virginia were his only constituency, he would not set up his own particular opinion in opposition to theirs, what ought to be the rule of his conduct when the People of 26 States—a whole nation—compose his constituency? Is the will of the constituency of one State to be respected, and that of twenty-six to be wholly disregarded? Is obedience due only to the single State of Virginia? The President admits that the bank question deeply agitated and continues to agitate the nation. It is incontestable that it was the great, absorbing, and controlling question, in all our recent divisions and exertions. I am firmly convinced, and it is my deliberate judgment, that an immense majority, not less than two-thirds of the nation, desire such an institution. All doubts in this respect ought to be dispelled by the recent decisions of the two Houses of Congress. I speak of them *as evidence* of popular opinion. In the House of Representatives, the majority was 131 to 100. If the House had been full, and but for the modification of the 10th fundamental condition, there would have been a probable majority of 47. Is it to be believed that this large majority of the numerous representatives of the People, fresh from amongst them, and to whom the President seemed inclined, in his opening message, to refer this very question, have mistaken the wishes of their constituents?

I pass to the sixteenth fundamental condition, in respect to the branching power, on which I regret to feel myself obliged to say that I think the President has commented with unexampled severity, and with a harshness of language not favorable to the maintenance of that friendly and harmonious intercourse which is so desirable between co-ordinate departments of the Government. The President could not have been uninformed that every one of the twenty-six Senators, and every one of the hundred and thirty-one Representatives who voted for the bill, if left to his own separate wishes, would have preferred the branching power to have been conferred unconditionally, as it was in the charters of the two former Banks of the United States. In consenting to the restrictions upon the exercise of that power, he must have been perfectly aware that they were actuated by a friendly spirit of compromise and concession. Yet nowhere in his message does he reciprocate or return this spirit. Speaking of the assent or dissent which the clause requires, he says: "This *iron* rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal. An unconditional answer is claimed *forthwith*." The "high privilege" of a submission of the question, on the part of the State Representatives, to their constituents, according to the message, is denied. He puts the cases of the popular branch of a State Legislature expressing its dissent "by a unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate," and "Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Govenor may exert the veto power conferred on him by the State constitution, and their legislative action be defeated." "The State may afterwards *protest* against such unjust inference, but its authority *is gone*." The President continues: "To inferences so violent, and as they seem to me *irrational*, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions *at variance with fact*, and inferences *at the expense of reason*. A state in a condition of duresse would be presumed to speak as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, *Congress wills, and submission is demanded*."

Now, Mr. President I will not ask whether these animadversions were prompted by a reciprocal spirit of amity and kindness, but I inquire whether all of them are perfectly just.

Beyond all question, those who believed in the constitutional right of Congress to exercise the branching power within the States, unconditionally and without limitation, did make no small concession when they consented that it should be subjected to the restrictions specified in the compromise clause. They did not, it is true, concede every thing; they did not absolutely renounce the power to establish branches without the authority of the States during the whole period of the existence of the charter; but they did agree that reasonable time should be allowed to the several States to determine whether they would or would not give their assent to the establishment of branches within their respective limits. They did not think it right to leave it an open question, for the space of twenty years; nor that a State should be permitted to grant to-day and revoke to-morrow its assent; nor that it should annex onerous or impracticable conditions to its assent, but that it should definitively decide the question, after the lapse of ample time for full deliberation. And what was that time? No State would have had less than four months, and some of them from five to nine months, for consideration. Was it, therefore, entirely correct for the President to say that an "unconditional answer is claimed *forthwith*?" Forthwith means immediately, instantly, without delay, which cannot be affirmed of a space of time varying from four to nine months. And the President supposes that the "high privilege" of the members of the State Legislature submitting the question to their constituents is denied! But could they not at any time during that space have consulted their constituents?

The President proceeds to put what I must, with the greatest deference and respect, consider as extreme cases. He supposes the popular branch to express its dissent by a unanimous vote, which is overruled by a tie in the Senate. He supposes that "both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the veto power." The unfortunate case of the State whose Legislative will should be so checked by Executive authority, would not be worse than that of the Union, the will of whose Legislature, in establishing this bank, is checked and controlled by the President.

But did it not occur to him that extreme cases brought forward on the one side, might be met by extreme cases suggested on the other! Suppose the popular branch were to express its *assent* to the establishment of a branch bank by a unanimous vote, which is overruled by an equal vote in the Senate. Or suppose that both branches of the Legislature, by majorities in each exactly wanting one vote to make them two-thirds, were to concur in a resolution inviting the introduction of a branch within the limits of the State, and the Governor were to exercise the veto power, and defeat the resolution. Would it be very unreasonable in these two cases to infer the assent of the State to the establishment of a branch?

Extreme cases should never be resorted to. Happily for mankind, their affairs are but seldom affected or influenced by them, in consequence of the rarity of their occurrence.

The plain, simple, unvarnished statement of the case is this: Congress believes itself invested with constitutional power to authorize, unconditionally, the establishment of a Bank of the United States and branches, any where in the United States, without asking any other consent of the States than that which is already expressed in the Constitution. The President does not concur in the existence of that power, and was supposed to entertain an opinion that the previous assent of the States was necessary. Here was an unfortunate conflict of opinion. Here was a case for compromise and mutual concession, if the difference could be reconciled. Congress advanced so far towards a compromise as to allow the States to express their assent or dissent, but then it thought that this should be done within some limited, but reasonable, time; and it believed, since the bank and its branches were established for the benefit of twenty-six States, if the authorities of any one of them really could not make up their mind within that limited time either to assent or dissent to the introduction of a branch, that it was not unreasonable, after the lapse of the appointed time without any positive action, one way or the other, on the part of the State, to proceed as if it had assented. Now, if the power contended for by Congress really exists, it must be admitted that here was a concession—a concession, according to which an unconditional power is placed under temporary restrictions—a privilege offered to the States which was not extended to them by either of the charters of the two former Banks of the United States. And I am totally at a loss to comprehend how the President reached the conclusion that it would have been "far better to say to the States, boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded." Was it better for the States that the power of branching should be exerted without consulting them at all? Was it nothing to afford them an opportunity of saying whether they desired branches or not? How can it be believed that a clause which qualifies, restricts, and limits the branching power, is more derogatory from the dignity, independence, and sovereignty of the States, than if it inexorably refused to the States any power whatever to deliberate and decide on the introduction of branches? Limited as the time was, and unconditionally as they were required to express themselves, still those States (and that probably would have been the case with the greater number) that chose to announce their assent or dissent could do so, and get or prevent the introduction of a branch. But the President remarks that "the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more."

Even if the dissent of a State should be overruled, in the manner supposed by the President, how is the condition of that State worse than it would have been if the branching power had been absolutely and unconditionally asserted in the charter? There would have been at least the power of dissenting conceded, with a high degree of probability that if the dissent were expressed no branch would be introduced.

The last proviso to which the President refers is in these words: "And provided, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

This proviso was intended to reserve a power to Congress to compel the bank to establish branches, if the establishment of them should be necessary to the great purposes of this Government, notwithstanding the dissent of a State. If, for example, a State had once unconditionally dissented to the establishment of a branch, and afterwards assented, the bank could not have been compelled, without this reservation of power, to establish the branch, however urgent the wants of the Treasury might be.

The President, I think, ought to have seen, in the form and language of the proviso, the spirit of conciliation in which it was drawn, as I know. It does not assert the power; it employs the language of the Constitution itself, leaving every one free to interpret that language according to his own sense of the instrument.

Why was it deemed necessary to speak of its being "the language of the master to the vassal," of "this iron rule," that "Congress wills and submission is demanded!" What is this whole Federal Government but a mass of powers abstracted from the sovereignty of the several States, and wielded, by an organized Government for their common defence and general welfare, according to the grants of the Constitution? These powers are necessarily supreme; the Constitution, the acts of Congress, and treaties being so declared by the express words of the Constitution. Whenever, therefore, this Government acts within the powers granted to it by the Constitution, submission and obedience are due from all; from States as well as from persons. And if this present the image of a master and a vassal, of State subjection and Congressional domination, it is the Constitution, created or consented to by the States, that ordains these relations. Nor can it be said, in the contingency supposed, that an act of Congress has *repealed* an act of State legislation. Undoubtedly in case of a conflict between a State Constitution or State law, and the Constitution of the United States or an act of Congress passed in pursuance of it, the State Constitution or State law would yield. But it could not at least be formally or technically said that the State Constitution or law was repealed. Its operation would be suspended or abrogated by the necessary predominance of the paramount authority.

The President seems to have regarded as objectionable that provision in the clause which declares that a branch, being once established, it should not afterwards be withdrawn or removed without the previous consent of Congress. That provision was intended to operate both upon the bank and the States. And, considering the changes and fluctuations in public sentiment in some of the States within the last few years, was the security against them to be found in that provision unreasonable? One Legislature might invite a branch, which the next might attempt, by penal or other legislation, to drive away. We have had such examples heretofore; and I cannot think that it was unwise to profit by experience. Besides, an exactly similar provision was contained in the scheme of a bank which was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to which it was understood the President had given his assent. But if I understand this message, that scheme could not have obtained his sanction, if Congress had passed it without any alteration whatever. It authorized what is termed by the President local discounts, and he does not believe the Constitution confers on Congress power to establish a bank having that faculty. He says, indeed, "I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union, *with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction.*" I pass with pleasure from this painful theme; deeply regretting that I have been constrained so long to dwell on it.

On a former occasion I stated that, in the event of an unfortunate difference of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments, the point of difference might be developed, and it would be then seen whether they could be brought to coincide in any measure corresponding with the public hopes and expectations. I regret that the President has not, in this message, favored us with a more clear and explicit exhibition of his views. It is sufficiently manifest that he is decidedly opposed to the establishment of a new Bank of the United States formed after the two old models. I think it is fairly to be inferred that the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury could not have received his sanction. He is opposed to the passage of the bill which he has returned; but whether he would give his approbation to any bank, and, if any, what sort of a bank, is not absolutely clear. I think it may be collected from the message, with the aid of information derived through other sources, that the President would concur in the establishment of a bank whose operations should be limited to dealing in bills of exchange, to deposites, and to the supply of a circulation, excluding the power of discounting promissory notes. And I understand that some of our friends are now considering the practicability of arranging and passing a bill in conformity with the views of President Tyler. Whilst I regret that I can take no active part in such an experiment, and must reserve to myself the right of determining whether I can or cannot vote for such a bill after I see it in its matured form, I assure my friends that they shall find no obstacle or impediment in me. On the contrary, I say to them, go on; God speed you in any measure which will serve the country, and preserve or restore harmony and concert between the Departments of Government. An Executive Veto of a Bank of the United States, after the sad experience of late years, is an event which was not anticipated by the political friends of the President; certainly not by me. But it has come upon us with tremendous weight and amidst the greatest excitement within and without the metropolis. The question now is, What shall be done? What, under this most embarrassing and unexpected state of things, will our constituents expect of us? What is required by the duty and the dignity of Congress? I repeat that if, after a careful examination of the Executive message, a bank can be devised which will afford any remedy to existing evils, and secure the President's approbation, let the project of such a bank be presented. It shall encounter no opposition, if it should receive no support, from me.

But what further shall we do? Never since I have enjoyed the honor of participating in the public councils of the nation—a period now of near thirty-five years—have I met Congress under more happy or more favorable auspices. Never have I seen a House of Representatives animated by more patriotic dispositions—more united, more determined, more business-like. Not even that House which declared war in 1812; nor that which in 1815-16 laid broad and deep foundations of national prosperity, in adequate provisions for a sound currency, by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, for the payment of the national debt, and for the protection of American industry. This House has solved the problem of the competency of a large deliberative body to transact the public business. If happily there had existed a concurrence of opinion and cordial cooperation between the different departments of the Government, and all the members of the party, we should have carried every measure contemplated at the extra session, which the People had a right to expect from our pledges, and should have been, by this time, at our respective homes. We are disappointed in one, and an important one, of that series of measures, but shall we therefore despair? Shall we abandon ourselves to unworthy feelings and sentiments? Shall we allow ourselves to be transported by rash and intemperate passions and counsels? Shall we adjourn and go home in disgust? No! No! No! A higher, nobler, and more patriotic career lies before us. Let us here, at the east end of Pennsylvania avenue, do our duty, our whole duty, and nothing short of our duty, towards our common country. We have repealed the sub-Treasury. We have passed a Bankrupt law, a beneficent measure of substantial and extensive relief. Let us now pass the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; the Revenue bill, and the bill for the benefit of the oppressed people of this District. Let us do all—let us do every thing we can for the public good. If we are finally to be disappointed in our hopes of giving to the country a Bank which will once more supply it with a sound currency, still let us go home and tell our constituents that we did all that we could under actual circumstances; and that, if we did not carry every measure for their relief it was only because to do so was impossible. If nothing can be done at this extra session to put upon a more stable and satisfactory basis the currency and exchanges of the country, let us hope that hereafter some way will be found to accomplish that most desirable object, either by an amendment of the Constitution limiting and qualifying the enormous Executive power, and especially the veto, or by increased majorities in the two Houses of Congress competent to the passage of wise and salutary laws, the President's objections notwithstanding.

This seems to me to be the course now incumbent upon us to pursue; and, by conforming to it, whatever may be the result of laudable endeavors now in progress or in contemplation in relation to a new attempt to establish a Bank, we shall go home bearing no self-reproaches for neglected or abandoned duty.

Mr. Rives replied to the foregoing speech of Mr. Clay, and having concluded his remarks—

Mr. CLAY rose in rejoinder. I have no desire, said he, to prolong this unpleasant discussion, but I must say that I heard with great surprise and regret the closing remark, especially, of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, as, indeed, I did many of those which preceded it. That gentleman stands in a peculiar situation. I found him several years ago in the *half-way house*, where he seems afraid to remain, and from which he is yet unwilling to go. I had thought, after the thorough riddling which the roof of the house had received in breaking up of the pet-bank system, he would have fled some where else for refuge; but there he still stands, solitary and alone, shivering and pelted by the pitiless storm. The sub-Treasury is repealed—the pet-bank system is abandoned—the United States bank bill is vetoed—and now, when there is as complete and perfect a re-union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive as ever there was under Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, the Senator is for doing nothing! The Senator is for going home, leaving the Treasury and the country in their lawless condition! Yet no man has heretofore, more than he has, deplored and deprecated a state of things so utterly unsafe and repugnant to all just precautions, indicated alike by sound theory and experience in free Governments. And the Senator talks to us about applying to the wisdom of practical men, in respect to banking, and advises further deliberation! Why I should suppose that we are at present in the very best situation to act upon the subject. Besides the many painful years we have had for deliberation, we have been near three months almost exclusively engrossed with the very subject itself. We have heard all manner of facts, statements, and arguments in any way connected with it. We understand, it seems to me, all we ever can learn or comprehend about a National Bank. And we have, at least, some conception too of what sort of one will be acceptable at the other end of the avenue. Yet now, with a vast majority of the People of the entire country crying out to us for a bank—with the people throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi rising in their majesty, and demanding it as indispensable to their well-being, and pointing to their losses, their sacrifices, and their sufferings for the want of such an institution—in such a state of things, we are gravely and coldly told by the honorable Senator from Virginia that we had best go home, leaving the purse and the sword in the uncontrolled possession of the President, and, above all things, never to make a party bank! Why, sir, does he, with all his knowledge of the conflicting opinions which prevail here, and have prevailed, believe that we ever can make a bank but by the votes of one party who are in favor of it, in opposition to the votes of another party against it? I deprecate this expression of opinion from that gentleman the more, because, although the honorable Senator professes not to know the opinions of the President, it certainly does turn out in the sequel that there is a most remarkable coincidence between those opinions and his own; and he has, on the present occasion, defended the motives and the course of the President with all the solicitude and all the fervent zeal of a member of his *Privy Council*. [A laugh.] There is a rumor abroad that a *cabal* exists—a new sort of Kitchen Cabinet—whose object is the dissolution of the regular Cabinet—the dissolution of the Whig party—the dispersion of Congress, without accomplishing any of the great purposes of the extra session—and a total change, in fact, in the whole face of our political affairs. I hope, and I persuade myself, that the honorable Senator is not cannot be, one of the component members of such a cabal; but I must say that there has been displayed by the honorable Senator to-day a predisposition, astonishing and inexplicable, to misconceive almost all of what I have said, and a perseverence, after repeated corrections, in misunderstanding—for I will not charge him with wilfully and intentionally misrepresenting—the whole spirit and character of the address which, as a man of honor and as a Senator, I felt myself bound in duty to make to this body.

The Senator begins with saying that I charge the President with "perfidy!" Did I use any such language? I appeal to every gentleman who heard me to say whether I have in a single instance gone beyond a fair and legitimate examination of the Executive objections to the bill. Yet he has charged me with "arraigning" the President, with indicting him in various counts, and with imputing to him motives such as I never even intimated or dreamed, and that, when I was constantly expressing, over and over, my personal respect and regard for President Tyler, for whom I have cherished an intimate personal friendship of twenty years' standing, and while I expressly said that if that friendship should now be interrupted, it should not be my fault! Why, sir, what possible, what conceivable motive can I have to quarrel with the President, or to break up the Whig party? What earthly motive can impel me to wish for any other result than that that party shall remain in perfect harmony, undivided, and shall move undismayed, boldly, and unitedly forward to the accomplishment of the all-important public objects which it has avowed to be its aim? What imaginable interest or feeling can I have other than the success, the triumph, the glory of the Whig party! But that there may be designs and purposes on the part of certain other individuals to place me in immoral relations with the President, and to represent me as personally opposed to him, I can well imagine—individuals who are beating up for recruits, and endeavoring to form a third party with materials so scanty as to be wholly insufficient to compose a decent corporal's guard. I fear there are such individuals, though I do not charge the Senator as being himself one of them. What a spectacle has been presented to this nation during this entire session of Congress! That of the cherished and confidential friends of John Tyler, persons who boast and claim to be, *par excellence*, his exclusive and genuine friends, being the bitter, systematic, determined, uncompromising opponents of every leading measure of John Tyler's administration! Was there ever before such an example presented, in this or any other age, in this or any other country? I have myself known the President too long and cherished toward him too sincere a friendship, to allow my feelings to be affected or alienated by any thing which has passed here to-day. If the President chooses—which I am sure he cannot, unless falsehood has been whispered into his ears or poison poured into his heart—to detach himself from me, I shall deeply regret it, for the sake of our common friendship and our common country. I now repeat, what I before said, that, of all the measures of relief which the American People have called upon us for, that of a National Bank and a sound and uniform currency has been the most loudly and importunately demanded. The Senator says that the question of a bank was not the issue made before the People at the late election. I can say, for one, by own conviction is diametrically the contrary. What may have been the character of the canvass in Virginia, I will not say; probably gentlemen on both sides were, everywhere, governed in some degree by considerations of local policy. What issues may therefore have been presented to the people of Virginia, either above or below tide-water, I am not prepared to say. The great error, however, of the honorable Senator is in thinking that the sentiments of a particular party in Virginia are always a fair exponent of the sentiments of the whole Union. [A laugh.] I can tell that Senator that wherever I was—in the great valley of the Mississippi—in Kentucky—in Tennessee—in Maryland—in all the circles in which I moved—every where, "Bank or no Bank" was the great, the leading, the vital question. At Hanover, in Virginia, during the last summer, at one of the most remarkable and respectable and gratifying assemblages that I ever attended, I distinctly announced my conviction that a Bank of the United States was indispensable. As to the opinions of Gen. Harrison, I know that, like many others, he had entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of a bank; but I also know that, as the election approached, his opinions turned more and more in favor of a National Bank; and I speak from my own personal knowledge of his opinions when I say that I have no more doubt he would have signed that bill than that you, Mr. President, now occupy that chair, or that I am addressing you.

I rose not to say one word which should wound the feelings of President Tyler. The Senator says that, if placed in like circumstances, I would have been the last man to avoid putting a direct veto upon the bill, had it met my disapprobation; and he does me the honor to attribute to me high qualities of stern and unbending intrepidity. I hope that in all that relates to personal firmness—all that concerns a just appreciation of the insignificance of human life—whatever may be attempted to threaten or alarm a soul not easily swayed by opposition, or awed or intimidated by menace—a stout heart and a steady eye that can survey, unmoved and undaunted, any mere personal perils that assail this poor transient, perishing frame, I may, without disparagement, compare with other men. But there is a sort of courage which, I frankly confess it, I do not possess—a boldness to which I dare not aspire—a valor which I cannot covet. I cannot lay myself down in the way of the welfare and happiness of my country. That I cannot, I have not the courage to do. I cannot interpose the power with which I may be invested—a power conferred not for my personal benefit, nor for my aggrandizement, but for my country's good—to check her onward march to greatness and glory. I have not courage enough, I am too cowardly, for that. I would not, I dare not, in the exercise of such a trust, lie down, and place my body across the path that leads my country to prosperity and happiness. This is a sort of courage widely different from that which a man may display in his private conduct and personal relations. Personal or private courage is totally distinct from that higher and nobler courage which prompts the patriot to offer himself a voluntary sacrifice to his country's good.

Nor did I say, as the Senator represents, that the President should have resigned. I intimated no personal wish or desire that he should resign. I referred to the fact of a memorable resignation in his public life. And what I did say was, that there were other alternatives before him besides vetoing the bill; and that it was worthy of his consideration whether consistency did not require that the example which he had set when he had a constituency of one State, should not be followed when he had a constituency commensurate with the whole Union. Another alternative was to suffer the bill, without his signature, to pass into a law under the provisions of the Constitution. And I must confess I see in this mode of escaping by the back-door, no such jumping out of the window, as the Senator talks about. Appreciating fully the imputation of the want of firmness which sometimes impel us to perform rash and imprudent acts. It is the greatest courage to be able to bear the imputation of the want of courage. That pride, vanity, egotism, so unmanageable and mischievous in private life, are vices which partake of the character of crimes in the conduct of public affairs. I pity the unfortunate victim of these passions, connected with the little, petty, contemptible circle of personal interests. All his thoughts are withdrawn from his country, and concentre exclusively on himself. The high and the sublime emotions of a patriotism, which, rising towards Heaven, rises far above all mere selfish things, and is absorbed by one overwhelming thought of the good and the glory of the country, are never felt in his impenetrable bosom. That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from immortal God, and leaving all mere mortal existence below all lesser, grovelling passions and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of virtue—that is public virtue—that is the noblest of all public virtues!

I said nothing of any obligation on the President to conform his judgment to that of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senator argued as if I had, and persisted in arguing, after repeated corrections. I know and respect the perfect independence of each department, acting within its sphere, of other departments. But I referred to the proprieties in the two Houses of Congress as furnishing strong evidence of the opinion of the People of the United States in favor of the establishment of a Bank of the United States. And I contended, according to the doctrine of instructions which prevailed in Virginia, and of which the President was a disciple, and, in pursuance of the example also, that he ought not to have rejected the bill.

I have heard that, on his arrival at the seat of General Government to enter upon the duties of the office of Vice President, in March last, which he regarded how far he meant to conform, in his station, to certain peculiar opinions which he had avowed in Virginia, he made this patriotic and modest declaration: "I am Vice President of the United States, and if the State of Virginia; and I shall be governed by the wishes and opinions of my constituents." When I heard of this encouraging and satisfactory declaration, believing, as I most religiously do, that a majority of the People of the United States are in favor of a National Bank, (and gentlemen may shut their eyes to the fact, deny or dispute, or treat it as they please, but it is my conscientious belief that two-thirds, if not more, of the people of the United States desire such an institution,) I beheld a sure and certain guaranty for the fulfilment of the wishes of the People of the United States. I thought it impossible that the wants and wishes of a great People, who had bestowed such unbounded and generous confidence, and conferred such exalted honors, should be disregarded and contemned. It did not enter into any imagination to conceive that one, who had shown so much deference and respect to the presumed sentiments of a single State, should display less towards the sentiments of the whole Nation.

I hope, Mr. President, that, in performing the painful duty which had devolved on me, I have not exceeded the limits of legitimate debate. I appeal to all truth and sincerity, the assurance I give, and to the country, that nothing but a sense of duty, imperious and indispensable sense of honor and of right, could have forced from me the response which I have made to the President's objections. For, in yielding without restraint to the feelings of disappointment and mortification excited by the fate of his message, I have anxiously endeavored to keep within the bounds of respect due to the high station, and by the personal regard and esteem which I have ever entertained for its present distinguished occupant.

The correspondents of the Northern papers who date their letters at Washington all concur in the opinion that the recent movements in the political circles are rather like blackberries, but they differ in the degree of faith which they yield to them. Some say, that *it is said*, that the President will sign the new Bank Bill—others maintain that it is asserted with equal confidence that he will veto it. The fate of the Bank bill is also the subject of various conjecture and much speculation. There seems to be a general concurrence in the opinion, however, that the President would be gratified if the whole Bank question could receive the go-by for the present, and it seems to be generally believed that the Secretary and Mr. Clay had a long and private interview at the house of a mutual friend. If this be true, and we frankly believe it to be so, we expect to see the faces of our friends assume immediately a more cheerful direction.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE TROY WHIG.

The poor Locos! We pity them from the very bottom of our heart. But a few days since they were full of the most extravagant glee on account of the veto; capering in the most fantastic manner, performing more antics before high heaven than did Don Quixotte, during his famous penance in the Sierra Morena, when he made the melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bag-pipe—as a gibbed cat, or a lugged bear. Most of them remain shut up in their dens, and in their inmost sanctums indulging in "luxury of wo." Those whom their vocations compel to be abroad, look cautiously to the right and left, to guard against encounter with any of their Whig acquaintances, and frequently cross over from side of the street to the other, for the purpose. A more wo-be-gone and disconsolate set of men never were seen, and we almost wish that Mr. Tyler had put his veto the bankrupt bill, merely for the purpose of reviving their exhausted energies. But, in short, for short of what we can call it, yet it would accomplish two most important results—the regulation of the exchanges by insuring a sound currency in all parts of the country, which was likely to accrue if he refuse to vote for it, and to accomplish all the good we went for doing as very sphere of life in which, on that principle, Mr. Benton moved a motion by a speech replied. Mr. Rives then spoke. Speech of Mr. Berrien. Mr. Berrien rejoined during the remainder adjourned with On Thursday, the debate was opened by [illegible] into an argument on institutionality. He was replied to by [illegible] ay replied with great [illegible] The debate was continued [illegible] alhoun, Clay, Walker, King, Fulton, Rives, Berrien, Archer, Clayton, Woodbury, and [illegible] the question was then taken, and it was carried [illegible] EAS—Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Simmons, South of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge—25.

AYS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Fulton, King, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Ind., Walker, Woodbury, Wright—16.

On Tuesday, Mr. Merrick, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill from the House making appropriations for the Fiscal expenses of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was then considered and passed.

Mr. Henderson, from the committee on Post Roads, reported a bill making appropriations for the completion of the Cumberland road, with an amendment, which was read, and when the bill was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Clay, moved to insert a provision that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to cause to be continued the [illegible] This provision was opposed by Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Morehead, Benton, Berrien, Archer, Walker, King, Fulton, Rives, participating.

A message was received from the House that body had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the Land bill.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill was laid on the table, and it was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Smith then moved to take up the bill, and the question was taken on the amendments to the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 15.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the bill, it was taken up, and the question was taken on the amendments of Mr. Clay, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 15.

Arrival of a Distinguished Stranger.—Among the passengers recently from Europe by the packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, is General J. Harlan, of Philadelphia, who returns to his native city after an absence of nearly twenty years, principally passed in India and Central Asia, during which period he successively served as surgeon to the honorable East India Company's service, in the Burmese war, the civil and military service of his Highness the Maha Rajah Runjeet Tyng, Prince of Lahore, in the Government of the Province Guzerat, and lastly, Aid-de-Camp General to Dost Mahamed, Kahn of Cabul; besides these extensive peregrinations in the most interesting and less frequented parts of Central Asia, including a year's residence in and about the plains of the Oreus. It has fallen to the lot of few men to encounter such numerous and romantic adventures.—*U. S. G.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish, in this paper, the able speech of Mr. Clay upon the Veto Message. It is well worthy of a careful perusal. In reference to the speech of Mr. Rives, which we publish, is for its eloquence and beauty, unequalled by any thing we have ever read.

FISCAL CORPORATION BILL has passed Congress, and we expect in a few days to hear the President's action upon it. Almost all the men in Washington concur in the opinion that he will veto it, but the Intelligencer seems to think differently. "This bill (says the Intelligencer) has been carefully framed so as to adapt it to the settled views of the President as to the powers and structure of a Fiscal Institution for the use of the Government, with a view also to the equalization of exchanges, and having passed both Houses by the votes of his political friends and a large and unusual vote of his political adversaries, we have good reason for believing that the bill will receive his approbation and signature."

LAND BILL.—We rejoice to inform our readers that this bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law. Thus, despite the veto, and the opposition to the contrary by his revilers, President Tyler shows himself ready and willing to sign all Whig measures which he can conscientiously approve.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—For the last few weeks rumors have been afloat in regard to the appointment of the Hon. Edward Everett as Minister to England. It is said that the nomination will be made soon. Mr. Everett regards slavery as an evil which Congress has the power to abolish in the District of Columbia. We shall no doubt hear of the whole matter in a few days.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, on Monday, August 30th, Mr. [illegible], from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Fiscal Corporation bill from the House, reported the same without amendment, and gave notice that he should move to call it up on Wednesday.

The Land bill then came up, and a long and animated debate ensued on an amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan, Cuthbert, Huntington, Miller, Rives, Clayton, Clay of Ala., Clay of Ky., King, Fulton, Sevier, Preston, and others.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the Land Bill, with the exception of one.

On motion of Mr. South of Indiana, the Revenue bill was taken from the table, and the Land bill taken up. A motion was then moved that the Senate recede from the amendments to which the House had disagreed.

A debate arose on this motion, Messrs. Buchanan, Fulton, Clay, Calhoun, Sevier, Woodbury, and Dixon, taking part.

The question was then taken on the motion to recede, and it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Mouton, Phelps, Rives, Smith of Conn., Tappan, Wall, Young—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Merrick, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill from the House making appropriation for defraying the expenses of the late President of the United States, reported the same without amendment.

The bill was considered, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Wilkinson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the bill from the House making appropriations for the Post Office Department, with an amendment.

The bill was taken up, a long debate ensued on the report of the Committee. Mr. Clay of Ala. moved to insert a provision that nothing in the bill should be so construed that the clerks should be employed beyond one year.

The motion was inserted, and the amendment, as amended, was adopted, yeas 29, nays 18.

Messrs. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wright, and others then severally offered amendments, but they were rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed as amended, the question being put on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 28, nays 17.

An ineffectual attempt to adjourn, the revenue bill was then taken up, and, after some remarks from Messrs. Buchanan, Mangum, and Woodbury, was postponed.

Mr. Wright then said, the Fiscal Corporation bill was open to many and very grave amendments offered, but they would not be offered.

Mr. Berrien, from the Committee who reported the bill, delivered a speech, going at large into a discussion of its contents, and an argument in favor of its constitutionality and expediency.

Mr. Clay repeated the statement he had made at the last session, that although this bill was not such as he would have wished to see it, yet it was the best sort of what he could have wished to see, and that it would accomplish to a considerable extent the most important objects; the one was the regulation of the exchanges of the country, the other the restoring a sound and uniform currency throughout the States of the country. It being thus a measure which was likely to accomplish much good, he should not refuse to vote for it merely because it did not accomplish all the good he had hoped and desired. He would vote for doing as much good as he could, in every sphere of life in which it was his lot to move, and on that principle, the bill should have his vote.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, and supported it in a speech, to which Mr. Berrien briefly replied.

Mr. Rives then spoke in opposition to the opening speech of Mr. Berrien.

Mr. Berrien rejoined, and the debate was continued during the remainder of the day, when the Senate adjourned without coming to any decision.

On Thursday, the debate (on the Fiscal Corporation bill) was opened by Mr. Archer, who went at length into an argumentative speech in defence of its constitutionality.

He was replied to by Mr. Buchanan, to whom Mr. Archer replied with great animation.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Walker, Rives, King, Archer, Preston, Wright, Pierce, Berrien, and Linn, when the Senate adjourned without taking any question on the bill.

On Friday, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill from the House of Representatives, allowing the franking privilege to be extended to Mrs. Harrison widow of the late General Harrison, was read in Committee of the Whole the third time, and passed.

The most important subject taken up was the Fiscal Corporation bill, the debate on which was continued by Messrs. Simmons and Berrien.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment, which was to insert a new section, claiming for Congress the power to "modify or repeal." It was rejected, 28 to 20.

The question was then taken on reading the bill the third time, and the yeas and nays being taken, resulted, yeas 27, nays 22.

The bill was then read a third time by its title, and *passed*.

The Fortification bill was then taken up, and the Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, to strike out $75,090 for the Western Armory, and insert $5.000.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On Saturday, a long debate occurred on the Revenue bill, Messrs. Clay, Woodbury, and Calhoun, taking part; at the close of which, the question was taken on the motion to take tea and coffee from among the articles paying a duty of 20 per cent. and placing them among those admitted duty free. The motion was carried, yeas 39, nays 10.

Mr. Allen moved to insert salt among the free articles, pending the discussion of which, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Land bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Senate concurred in, with the exception of three. The bill was then ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish this House at the next session of Congress with a list of the names of all officers of the Navy, from Lieutenants to Captains inclusive, who have been on shore for the term of five years, for ten years, and for a period longer than ten years, without going to sea, or without applying for orders; with a statement of the causes, if any, which prevented their going to sea; and with a statement of the services rendered by each of such officers respectively, and the yearly pay and emoluments of each.

The Fortification bill then came up, but no definite action was had upon it, when the House adjourned.

In the course of this day's proceedings, a message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

Also, that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the act to provide for the taking of the Sixth Census.

Also, that the Senate *insisted* upon the second and fourth amendments made by that body to the bill "making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities," and had concurred in the other amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate.

On Tuesday, the House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. G. Floyd of New York:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer; and whether, by any Executive measures or correspondence, the British Government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered.

Mr. Barnard (who was entitled to the floor) addressed the House during the hour on the general merits of the Caroline affair, and the diplomatic correspondence and judicial proceedings in relation thereto.

Mr. Everett stated that he had prepared a statement in relation to this case, which he was not willing to submit to the haphazard of a speech, but which he was in hopes he could get in, either in the shape of a report or an adverse report. If he could not do so, he intended to read it as a speech on a future day.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Fillmore called for the orders of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Fillmore that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate "appropriating $75,000 for defraying the expenses of selecting and purchasing a site for a Western, Northwestern, or Southwestern Armory, to be selected by the President of the United States," &c.

A long debate occurred on this motion, but it was finally adopted, yeas 120, nays 44.

The question then recurring on concurring in the amendment of the Senate,

Mr. Summers moved to amend the amendment of the Senate by striking out all after the word "selecting," and insert:

"A suitable site on the Western waters for the establishment of a National Armory, a sum not exceeding $5,000; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause such selection to be made, and to communicate all the proceedings which may be had herein to the Congress of the United States, to be subject to its approval."

When the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Summers, it was agreed to, 120 to 42, and the amendment of the Senate, as thus amended by the House, concurred in.

No other business of much importance was transacted during this day.

On Wednesday, among other resolutions offered by Mr. Adams, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the further investment of any public funds of the United States in stocks of the several States ought forthwith to be prohibited by law; and that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for that purpose.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department, with an amendment, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

The resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. G. Floyd, in relation to the case of McLeod, being taken up, Mr. Butler of Ky. addressed the House on the merits of the case until the expiration of the morning hour.

The Post Office bill was then taken up, and the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate. The amendment provides that, of the money appropriated by the bill, "$15,000 are hereby appropriated to enable the Auditor of said Department to purchase account books for his office and to bring up arrears of its business; *Provided*, That in virtue hereof no clerk shall be employed for a longer period than one year."

No other business of importance was acted upon during this day's sitting.

On Thursday, Mr. McKay offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, the number of small-arms, of every kind, which belong to the United States, and are in the several arsenals and depots, including those in the use of the Army; stating the number lost or destroyed by it per annum; the number which the States may severally possess, inclusive of those distributed to the militia; specifying the number that have been issued to each State under the laws of Congress, and the number procured by the States themselves.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary also report the number of arms manufactured annually at each of the national armories and whether that number can be increased; to what extent and at what expense; the number of private armories in the United States, designating the States in which located; the number of arms manufactured by them, annually, accompanied with a comparative statement of the cost of the manufacture of each kind of small-arms at the national and private armories, respectively.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary report the cost of transporting arms from each of the national armories to the several arsenals and depots, particularly those in the Western States and Territories, the number of militia in the United States, and any other information which may be useful in enabling Congress to decide what further legislation may be necessary to provide for arming the militia.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the House took up and adopted the following resolution heretofore offered by him:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement showing the amount of stocks issued, and authorized by law to be issued, by the Legislatures of the several States and Territories of this Union, including the District of Columbia, and constituting the existing debts of the said States, Territories, and District; specifying the amount of the stocks thus issued, the rates and terms of interest payable upon them, the stipulated times of reimbursement of each loan, the dates of the legislative acts by which they were severally authorized, the objects of internal improvement or otherwise for which the funds thus raised were to be and have been applied, and the present condition with reference to the prospect of completion of the public works to the accomplishment of which the issue of the said stocks was authorized.

On leave given, Mr. McKay presented the following joint resolution; which was read twice, and then, by general consent, was read a third time, and agreed to:

JOINT RESOLUTION making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

Resolved, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to examine into the titles of all the lands or sites which have been purchased by the United States for the purpose of erecting thereon armories, arsenals, forts, fortifications, navy yards, custom-houses, light-houses, or other public buildings of any kind whatever, and report his opinion as to the validity of the title in each case to the President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of all the officers of the United States having any of the title-papers to the property aforesaid in their possession to furnish them forthwith to the Attorney General, to aid him in the investigation aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That no public money shall be expended upon any site or land hereafter to be purchased by the United States for the purpose aforesaid until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, and also the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the land or site may be shall be given to said purchaser.

4. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the United States, upon the application of the Attorney General, to furnish any assistance or information in their power in relation to the titles of the public property aforesaid lying within their respective districts.

5. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments, upon the application of the Attorney General, to procure any additional evidence of title which he may deem necessary, and which may not be in the possession of the officers of Government; the expense of procuring which to be paid out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the Departments respectively.

6. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments, respectively, under whose direction any lands for the purposes aforesaid may have been purchased, and over which the United States do not possess jurisdiction, to apply to the Legislatures of the States in which the lands are situated for a cession of jurisdiction, and, in case of refusal, to report the same to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereafter.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the fortification bill.

The resolution relating to the case of McLeod, being taken up, Mr. Floyd commenced a speech in relation to it, which, however, was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

The following joint resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Garret Davis, was then taken up and adopted:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all printing by the order of the Heads of the Executive Departments, or any other agent of the United States, shall, where the rates are now higher, be done and performed at the same rates established at the present session of Congress by the two Houses for printing done by their order; and all accounts for such printing shall be settled and paid in strict conformity to such rates by all officers of the United States.

Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, to whom had been referred the papers and documents in relation to the contested election from the Territory of Florida, made a report concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That David Levy, Esq. is not a citizen of the United States, in pursuance of any law or treaty thereof, and that therefore the said David Levy, Esq is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Delegate from the Territory of Florida to the 27th Congress.

The report was laid on the table, and, with all the accompanying papers and documents, was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that the President had approved and signed the bill making appropriations for the funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

The House then adjourned.

On Friday, the House passed the bill giving the franking privilege, during life, to Mrs. Anna Harrison, widow of the late President.

The debate on the resolution of Mr. Floyd, relative to the case of McLeod, was continued by Messrs. Floyd and Everett, and the House then adjourned, after a very short session.

On Saturday, Mr. Adams made a speech on the resolution relative to the McLeod case, and when he had concluded, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried, 109 to 70.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—A stranger recently entered a store in New York, and purchased a bill of goods for which he paid cash, and upon which the profit was sufficient to pay for advertising for four years. The merchant inquired of the stranger how he found him out; why, said he, "I was in Philadelphia, and intending to buy my goods there; but I happened to see your advertisement in the Journal of Commerce, and it induced me to come to New York."

FOREIGN.—The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th, and London to the evening of the 18th ult.

The political news is unimportant. Parliament was to assemble on the 19th.

It was rumored that four or five sail of the line were to be immediately despatched to the coast of America, where they were to be joined by several other ships of war and armed steamers. The object of this naval force was said to be, to follow up and support the demand made by the British government upon that of the U. States, for the liberation of McLeod. The London Globe does not believe there is any truth in this rumor, and says, "Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships, one a line of battle, and the other the Pique frigate; but these will be recalled."

An overland mail from China had arrived, but the dates were not as late as have been received in this country.

The Steamship British Queen has been purchased by the Belgian government.

Great alarm existed in all parts of Great Britain, in relation to the crops, the wet and cold weather having seriously injured them.

There was no improvement in trade, but the Cotton market was brisk, and 6.000 bales were sold on the 18th at an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$d. per lb.

DANVILLE BANK ROBBERY.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says, "We learn from a gentleman direct from Danville, that $20,000 of the uncancelled notes recently stolen from the Farmers' Bank of Virginia at that place, have been recovered, and the supposed thief arrested and committed for trial. The money was found nicely tied up in two parcels and fixed to the end of a stick, which was placed in a brick tomb having air holes, through which the stick was discovered resting in one corner of the tomb, so that a person might easily lay hold of it. Joseph B. Terry, the Teller of the Bank, has been arrested under circumstances of strong suspicion, and after undergoing an examination before a Magistrate, has been committed for further trial."

We are indebted to the publisher for the September No. of the "*Southern Literary Messenger*." It contains its usual variety of interesting and useful matter.

PROSPECTUS.—Alfred A. Baker, Esq. has issued proposals for publishing a Whig paper in Wilkesborough, in this State, entitled "THE MOUNTAINEER." We wish him success in his undertaking.

ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.—Tennessee papers state, that a *shower*, apparently of *flesh and blood*, has recently fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon, in that State. The space covered by this extraordinary shower is said to be half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width.—Specimens of the substance which fell have been sent to Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, for examination.

Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, Principal of the Alexandria Boarding School, in a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, says that this phenomenon "finds a ready explanation in a well-ascertained fact in the economy of insects," and quotes the following from a work on the Natural History of Insects:

"Many species of *Lepidoptera*, [Butterflies] when they emerge from the pupa or chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid, which, in some instances, where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood; and by this natural fact, all those bloody showers, recorded by historians as preternatural, and regarded, where they happened, as fearful prognostics of impending evils, are stripped of their terrors, and reduced to the class of events that happen in the common course of Nature."

Mr. Hallowell says, that "the instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, no doubt was the result of the insect having perished in the process of transformation."

LIBEL.—A suit has been commenced by George Griswold, Esq. of New York, and Richard Alsop, Esq. of Philadelphia, against the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, for libel, and the damages are laid at $100,000. The libel complained of is a series of articles that, from time to time, appeared in the Journal, reflecting on the conduct of those gentlemen in connexion with the U. S. Bank.

CINCINNATI CIRCUS.—Those who are fond of gymnastic performances will have an opportunity, in a day or two, of witnessing the exhibition of this celebrated Company. From the very flattering notices we have seen of this Circus, in numerous Virginia papers, (through which State it has recently passed,) we doubt not the performance will be such as to merit the patronage of the community.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Avon" is received, and if the writer will make himself known, we will cheerfully publish his communication. We see no good reason why he should withhold his name from us.

For the last few years, we have invariably received more *anonymous* communications during the absence of the Editor, than, perhaps, are received during the whole of the year in which he is at his post. If anonymous writers think that their effusions are more likely to be published during the Editor's absence, they are mistaken; for we can assure them that we will publish no communication, while the Editor is from home, unless it is accompanied by a responsible name.

The Rice Crops.—Harvesting has commenced on some of the Rice plantations of the Cape Fear. The ærial enemies of the planters, the rice birds, have recently appeared in great numbers, winging their annual course Southwardly, but resting long enough to make familiar acquaintance with the fields. Notwithstanding this usual drawback, and all other casualties of the seasons, the crop on our river we are informed is likely to be more than an average one.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE NEWS.

Indian Intelligence.—Twenty seven Indians of Tigertail's and Aleck's bands came in to Tampa a few days since, and surrendered, having left their hostile chiefs.

Capt. Alexander, 6th Infanty, with a part of his Regiment, discovered one of Tigertail's camps, recently, in the Homascassa Hammock, and destroyed a field of corn—the last one, so said the Indian guide, belonging to that chief.

Lieut. Rogers, of the Dragoons, pursued an Indian, the other day, on horseback, and finding some difficulty in drawing his sword, actually rode over him and took him prisoner.

Capt. Gwinn, 8th Infantry, with his Company, captured three of Tigertail's, warriors, a few days since, and sent them to Tampa. He was, by last accounts in pursuit of a large party to which those warriors belonged.

All the above are in addition to the 27 Indians already reported as coming in at Tampa. Such a week's success, if continued, as this, will soon gather all the remainder of the hostile bands still left in Florida.

North Carolina Manufactures.—He who twelve years ago should have predicted that at this time cotton would be imported into North Carolina for manufacturing purposes, would have been looked upon as at least a very visionary being. But he would have been a true prophet. We have now before us a sample of a lot of Louisiana Cotton, which was received here, and forwarded to one of the factories of the interior.

Wilmington Chronicle.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

Thomas B. Pottinger, Marshal for the District of Maryland.

Mr. Tyler and the Opposition.—While the presses of the Opposition exult at the recent Veto, and bestow profuse laudations upon President Tyler, they are studiously careful to interpret the language of the Veto Message in one particular way. Without *naming the Sub-Treasury* the reasonings of the Message are made to result in a direct recognition of its principle. The Globe remarks that "the message evidently would confine the faculties of the fiscal agent of the Government to the direct objects of the Department of the Government of which it formed a part, and would not confer on it any additional substantive power to regulate commerce and exchanges." The Pennsylvanian with greater brevity expresses a similar construction: "The ground of the principle taken by Mr. Tyler in his veto is a plain one. It is that Congress has no power to create a Fiscal Agent with other powers than such as are necessary to transact the business of the Government."

The Richmond Enquirer takes it for granted that the Bank Bill now before Congress will be vetoed upon the same principle which prompted the veto of the other. "An agency for exchange only," exclaims the Enquirer, "and no discounts! Why this is the poorest trick of all. Will any man risk his reputation in drawing this airline distinction between *exchange* and *discount?* in saying that an institution which lends money on one species of paper is constitutional; and another, which lends on another, is not constitutional? In the name of wonders, whence is this principle of strict construction derived?"

The power of Congress to do any thing for the regulation of the currency is denied by the Opposition; except in so far as *incidental* regulation—and this will be none at all—may follow from the mere transferring of Government funds from one part of the country to another, according as Government disbursements may take place here and there. The Sub-Treasury with its drafts was upon this principle; and the Opposition, although they avoid the use of that word, are contending for the principle, and would fain bring over Mr. Tyler, by flattery and well-aimed complaisance, to sanction the same by vetoing the bill now before Congress, and which was drawn up expressly to meet the views sent forth in the Veto Message.—*Balt. American.*

We hear it frequently asked, how Mr. Wise and Mr. Gilmer can defend President Tyler? They have opposed nearly every measure and principle, which he supports. He signed the Loan bill, they denounced it. He recommended Distribution—they assail it—and so on with every other measure, except the Bank Bill.

An Abstractionist may be able to explain the seeming inconsistency.

Richmond Whig.

The Murder of Miss Rogers.—The Governor has offered a reward of $750 for the apprehension of the murderers of Miss Rogers.—*N. Y. Express.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton, Mr. SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, of Buffalo, New York, to Miss ELIZABETH C., second daughter of I. Wetmore, Esq.

DIED,

In Richmond county, at the residence of her father, on the 28th ultimo, Miss LYDIA P. POWELL, eldest daughter of William Powell, Esq., in the 22d year of her age, of a Chronic disease of several years' standing, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation. The subject of this notice professed religion at an early period of her life, and connected herself with the Church, of which she remained a consistent and orderly member up to the time of her death. Her dying exercises were such as to afford strong evidence to her surviving friends and relatives that that which is their apparent loss is her infinite and eternal gain, and that she is now in the enjoyment of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."—*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., of Paralysis, Mrs. ANN HOSKINS, aged 76. Also, on the 25th, Mrs. LEAH DUDLEY, aged 50, relict of the late Major Christopher Dudley. Also, on the 26th, of Consumption, Mr. CHRISTOPHER WALLACE, aged about 60.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 3d, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. Murphy, J. & J. Kyle, Edward W. Willkings, W. Prior, J. Hadlock, George McNeill, Gardner & McKethan, W. C. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Beasley and Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of this place; and for Elliott & Marsh, Prof. Mitchell, Salem Company, Salisbury Company, F. Fries, F. Lineback and J. L. Bitting, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 25.—Schr. Sterling from New York. 26.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. 27.—Brigs Cabinet from Newport, R. I., Adeline from Philadelphia; Schr. Schuylkill from Charleston. 28.—Brig Shamrock from Boston; Schr. Canova from Cedar Keys.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.—Brig Moxey for St. Jago de Cuba. 26.—Schr. Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia. 27. Brig Æolus for New York. 28.—Brig Elizabeth for Mayaguez; Schr. Topic for St. Jago de Cuba.—31.—Schr. Sterling for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 8.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60		Lime,	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37½		Lead, bar,	7 a 8	
Bacon,	7½ a 8		Mackerel,	none.	
Beeswax,	26 a 27		Molasses,	27 a 30	
Butter,	12½ a 15		Oats,	a 30	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed	70 a 75	
Coffee,	10 a 13		Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾	
Cotton,	7 a 9		Powder, keg,	$5½	
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25		Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11	
Corn,	50 a 55		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	06 a 75	
Flour,	$5½ a $6¾		Sack,	$1 90 a $2½	
Feathers,	35 a 40		Tallow,	10 a 11	
Flaxseed,	90 a $1		Tin, box,	$13 a 13½	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	$1 a $1 10	
Iron,	5 a 5½		Whiskey,	28 a 30	
Lard,	7 a 8		Wool,	15 a 20	
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,			8 cts. pr. yd.	
3-4 ditto	ditto		ditto,	6 ditto.	

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 1.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 63; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

There has been considerable doing lately in Turpentine, at an advance on last week's prices. Sales on yesterday at 2 20.

Corn.—Some late supplies from up country have been sold out in small parcels at 60 cents.

Rice.—None offering at the moment. Late sales of a few casks at 4 dollars.

Sales of river Shingles of common quality at $1 50 per M.

CHERAW MARKET—August 31.

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 50; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6¾; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New Orleans, 10½ to 12½.
Cotton at Charleston, 8 to 11¼.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66tf.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all who have Weights and Measures, by which they buy and sell in the county of Richmond, to come forward as soon as possible and have them tried by the Standard, and sealed with the State Seal; otherwise I shall certainly enforce the law.

W. D. USSERY, S. R.

Rockingham, September 1, 1841. 66-6w

SEPTEMBER PRIZES.

SPLENDID VIRGINIA LEESBURG

LOTTERY.

Class N, for 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 11th September, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,294, nett $30,000; $11,764, nett $10,000; $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,361, 50 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

Virginia Wellsburg LOTTERY

Class H, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 18th of September, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

Thirty Thousand Dollars.

$10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,120, 30 prizes of $1,500, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	32 50

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000
1 prize of 25,000
1 prize of 25,000
1 prize of 25,000
} 4 prizes of $25 000, MAKING $100,000

1 prize of	$10 000	2 prizes of	$1,000
1 prize of	8 000	4 prizes of	2 000
1 prize of	6 000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	5,153	50 prizes of	500

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75 Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Eighth do	25 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages, in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*.
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.

Sept. 1841. 66-td-pd.

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Bryce as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 tierces COFFEE,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 30 to 45 in.,
50 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
150 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
200 lbs. Pipe Lead,
assorted sizes,
tons Sweed's and English Iron,
Nos. 6 to 20 Nails, made of Sweedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2)
275 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
10 doz. Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
2 ditto Farmers' Oil, of best quality,
5 and Coppers, green, at 8 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Sal eratus, Alum, with a full assortment of Shoe, Pocket Table and Pocket Cutlery, Slates, Hand Saws, &c. &c.

Also, a small supply 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, and of Jamaica Rum, *unadulterated*.

All of which he offers low for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his Stock before purchasing, as his terms being entirely for Cash or Produce, the prices of Goods will be found suitable low.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 10, 1841. 65tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brush Lasters, Laurel Sackings, Merino Shade Cloths, Fancy Pants.

Also, a large stock of HATS, among which are Moleskin Hats of the best quality, Plush and White Hats, Silk Hats, Leather Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Spring Caps and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots of all sizes and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Cheap Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 31, 1841. 64tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly one, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The route has had a fair trial, and is the best, North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 41tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
5 bags Cut Nails, assorted,
50 do. White Lead in oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 reams Sheathing do.
200 lbs. Bar Lead,
Nos. 4 to 8 Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Farmers' and Bank do.
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

Together with many other articles, according to the Country Trade. We will continue to receive such articles as are suitable to the Spring Trade, and would say to our friends that we are determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1841. 48tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Mrs. Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be Rich? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Dyott & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Lime and Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Ray's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 2.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Splendid UNION LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 25.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	1 prizes of $25,000, MAKING $100,000	
1 do of	25,000		
1 do of	25,000		
1 do of	25,000		
1 prize of	10,000	4 prizes of	2,500
1 do of	8,033	50 do of	100
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	80
1 do of	5,153	50 do of	50
2 prizes of	4,000	100 do of	20 &c.

14 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth do	32 50

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of			$50,000
1 Splendid Prize of			30,000
1 do	do		25,000
1 do	do		10,000
1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do of	7,000	10 do of	1,000
1 do of	6,000	50 do of	500
1 do of	5,000	50 do of	300
1 do of	4,000	50 do of	200
1 do of	3,000	100 do of	100
1 do of	2,000	100 do of	50
4 prizes of	500	100 do of	20
5 do of	175	&c.	&c. &c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20—Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention, and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Eyre, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, Ellis, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Sherman, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well adapted for the trade, commanded by men of experience and with masters at the lowest rates and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Tickets will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods entered to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JAMES OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 23, 1841. 60tf.

COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 26th July last, a runaway slave, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Archibald Wright, living near Shelby, S. C. Charles is a mulatto, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailer.*

Lumberton, August 10, 1841. 62tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 21, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand given by me to Jefferson Black, for Twenty Dollars, dated about the 29th of April last, and due 25th December next, said note having been fraudently obtained. I am determined not to pay it.

REUBEN SHEPHERD.

Johnston Co., N. C. Aug. 17, 1841. 64-3w pd

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

CINCINNATI CIRCUS, and Western Gymnastic Arena Company.

Under the immediate direction of the Proprietors, Messrs. ROGERS, SHAY, MATEER & JACKSON.

THE Managers of this establishment, in offering their unsurpassable list of Performances for the Public patronage, assure those ladies and gentlemen who may honor them with their presence, that the strictest scrutiny is paid to the nature and character of the scenes selected for their amusement, and on no occasion whatever will ribaldry be used by the Clowns or Singers, nor shall any immodest act be exhibited by any member of the Company, that can offend the most delicate or sensitive ear; but every thing shall be morally entertaining, that heads of Families may introduce their wives and children to witness those manly and agile feats by the various performers, and the magnanimity and docility of the horse.

The SCENES IN THE CIRCLE will combine Horsemanship, Vaulting, Tumbling, Air Diving, Pyramidical Devices or Animated Architecture, Juggling, Dancing, Singing, Posturing, Antipodean Exercises, Grand Cavalry Manœuvres, Balancing, Banjo Playing, &c. &c., in all their various branches, and with all the effect a splendid Wardrobe, appropriate Music, Properties, etc. can give.

The HORSES, for beauty and docility, are not surpassed by any in America.

The ARENA will be fitted up with every convenience and comfort; in the boxes, seats will be securely erected. A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC, during the Performance, will execute a variety of pieces of Musical Composition, selected from the greatest Composers of Europe and America.

From the variety of pleasing Performances offered, and the high recommendatory praise received by the Press generally, they hope to merit a share of patronage so liberally bestowed in all the Cities and Towns North and West, in which they have exhibited.

Will be exhibited in Fayetteville on Thursday the 9th September, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock each night. For the convenience of those who cannot visit the Circus in the evening, Performance will be exhibited in the afternoon on Saturday at 2 P. M.; also at 7 in the evening. Admittance 50 cents. Children and Servants half price. No smoking allowed in the Circus. ☞ For particulars, see bills of Performances.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

1000 pieces Calico, 150 pieces painted Lawns, Cambrics, Plain Muslins, Bisaqs, Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Drapes, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowen Cassimere, Blue Black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 59tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection, and will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the name and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will be constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, their Commission and forwarding Establishment, and will be found in Cheraw, Georgetown and Charleston.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack, New York, and with the annexed recommendations do not think it necessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos. and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens and Sieves for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries at Manchester, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANSOM & COWERY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and well balanced as to require running. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it can be run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

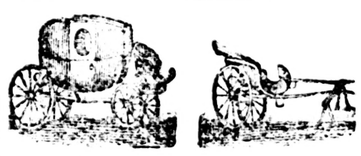
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 52tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named DEADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Carey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 23d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Ferry, Roads, Williamson county, Tenn. 7tf
July 4, 1840. 5



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Smiles at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's Capture of Turrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen—as superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5 1840. 11tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution commence on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Agent Prof. of Jo.
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.
ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Physics and Practice.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the State where the pupil resides. The Matriculation and Library Tickets $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2,50 to $3 per week.

By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 48-10w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Ripon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 5tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 26, 1841. 58tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whose business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 45tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Carnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Foundery in this country, have made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Chimes and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 30. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Such-a-One was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not afraid that Mrs. —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Hardly, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now it's onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A fine Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience, being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and reestablish them health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 13, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

{16-1Ypd} WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric Medicine* has proved successful for years past, and is universally allowed by those who have tried it, to be far superior to any medicine ever employed for the purposes for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and will not fail to take it.

Worms being the cause of many of the most painful and debilitated diseases to which children are subject, and tormenting many grown persons, much misery would be prevented if the worm medicines were more generally used. The strongest purgatives, *combination*, batteries, worm confections, worm cakes, worm lozenges, worm teas, worm candies, worm powders, by giving a violent shock to the stomach, bowels and nerves of the system, frequently destroy the patient, instead of relieving him from worms. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the power of expelling worms, by giving a proper tone to the stomach, bowels and nerves of the system, thereby relieving measles, croup, worms, fevers, &c. as a medicine, by invigorating the constitution, strengthening the digestive organs, and removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of Nervous Diseases, Sick Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Bleeding Piles, &c. &c. It is an infallible remedy in the *early stages of Fever and Ague*, and in Fever & Ague and Bilious Fever, in all stages of the disease, it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE is a safe guard of some safety to persons who indulge in the convivialities of the table, if taken before dinner will prevent the effects of the stomach, but must be gently persisted in. In the height of the fever, a dose of the Vermifuge will relieve the stomach, and on the following morning will restore the *balance of the system*.

Families residing in the country, where medicine cannot be had at a moment's notice, should never be without it. Persons travelling to the far west, or bound to sea, should not fail to provide themselves with a bottle, as it will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

{16-1Ypd} WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the Board of Directors, and Company of the Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Company in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM ROBESON.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60tf.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEAS,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in kits, quarters, and Cattys,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PALE Oil, &c. &c.
OLD CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills."

ARE confidently offered to the public as Agent's knowledge of their efficacy, experienced by himself and many others. It is established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted. Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburning, and irregular state of the Bowels. These, neglected, eventually destroy the constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any that are truly effective. Removing the obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions and tone to the system throughout are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are used by him as the composition of an enlightened physician who has successfully studied and treated complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Dr. A. B. Smith, Surgeon in the United States Service.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills, and can fully pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also seen cures frequently administered them by others, in no instance without a result beneficial and speedy. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEXR B. SMITH.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & CO.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of the celebrated medicine, from a long residence South, and from the nature of their practice having been brought immediately in contact with Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and frequently been compelled to witness the failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Quinine, which class of Medicines a very great majority of the Faculty have been recommended to the Public—all of which have their advocates, and that which has become the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (which is a solitary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a sick headache; and when it effects a cure it is only temporary. It was the hope of avoiding these and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human system in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and safest medicine known in those cases of Dysentery, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has just been received, on consignment, at the Book Store in Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.